

# THE CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGIST



OCTOBER 1961

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No. 4

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# THE CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGIST

A QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

EDITOR:

W. R. N. BLAIR

OCTOBER 1961

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## C.P.A. MEMBERSHIP IN OCTOBER, 1960

A. B. LAVER

*Army Headquarters*

*Ottawa, Canada*

When I wrote C.P.A. members for information for the 1960 *Directory*, I promised an article in *The Canadian Psychologist* summarizing findings. Here it is.

The 1960 *Directory* lists 783 members, but the information in this article is based on the 763 members of October, 1960. The other twenty joined later in the year. Most of the data came from the information sheets sent to all members. There was information less than a year old as to occupation, field of activity, and, usually, income on about 92 percent of members. The good response is associated with the fact that some were asked for it three times.

This is not a survey on the state of psychology in Canada, of course, because those psychologists who are members of the Association make up only an indeterminate percentage of all Canadian psychologists. The survey tells us about the educational distribution of the C.P.A. membership, the fields of activity of some of the psychologists in Canada, and something about their basic incomes in 1959.

### *Education*

Note first Table 1, the distribution of membership by sex and degree.

In setting up this table, I gave no credit for partial completion of degree requirements, or for diplomas and certificates. From the postscripts and footnotes of contributing members, there are apparently several who are PhD's and MA's less thesis. One can only wonder if lack of a higher degree actually hindered them in finding a job and advancement in the profession.

Those granted a Licentiate through a Quebec university, and a few MD's, were included with the PhD's. Those with MEd's, MSW's, D Paed's, MSc's, and so on, usually had sequences in psychology, if not major specialization in the subject.

If the Board of Directors wishes to build up the Association's bank balance, they might try encouraging some junior members to apply for acceptance in a higher membership class. At least 7 or 8 of the "student affiliates" are PhD's, apparently long out of university and working in their professions. So are several of the "student affiliates" who hold the MA degree. The associate membership seems to include fairly large numbers of both MA's and PhD's who may meet the requirements set for full members.



TABLE 1. EDUCATION OF CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION MEMBERS, BY SEX AND MEMBERSHIP CLASS, OCTOBER 1960

Class	Male			Total	Female			Total	All			Total
	PhD	MA	BA Other specified		PhD	MA	BA Other specified		PhD	MA	BA Other specified	
Honorary life fellow	5			5					5			5
Honorary life member	2			2					2			2
Fellow	17	3		20					17	3		20
Member	112 <sup>1</sup>	57 <sup>2</sup>	6	176	23 <sup>9</sup>	34 <sup>10</sup>	1	58	135	91	6	234
Associate member	131 <sup>3</sup>	116 <sup>4</sup>	33 <sup>5</sup>	281	20 <sup>11</sup>	57 <sup>12</sup>	14 <sup>13</sup>	91	151	173	47	372
Student affiliate	13 <sup>6</sup>	26 <sup>7</sup>	42 <sup>8</sup>	81	1	25 <sup>14</sup>	21 <sup>15</sup>	2	14	51	63	130
Total	280	202	81	565	44	116	35	198	324	318	116	763

<sup>1</sup> Includes 10 Licenses, 1 MD, and 7 other degrees at doctoral level.

<sup>2</sup> Includes 3 MEd's.

<sup>3</sup> Includes 32 Licenses, 1 MD, 8 DPaed's and EdD's, and 2 other degrees at doctoral level.

<sup>4</sup> Includes 5 MP's, 2 MPSc's, 5 MSc's, 2 MEd's, and 2 MSW's.

<sup>5</sup> Includes 3 BSc's and 4 other degrees at bachelor level.

<sup>6</sup> Includes 4 Licenses and 3 MD's.

<sup>7</sup> Includes 5 MSc's and 2 MEd's.

<sup>8</sup> Includes 8 BSc's, 8 BPh(Ps)'s and 1 BComm.

<sup>9</sup> Includes 2 DPaed's.

<sup>10</sup> Includes 2 MSc's and 1 MEd.

<sup>11</sup> Includes 7 Licenses, and 1 EdD.

<sup>12</sup> Includes 5 MSc's and 3 MPSc's.

<sup>13</sup> Includes 2 BSc's.

<sup>14</sup> Includes 6 MSc's, 1 MP's and 1 MSW.

<sup>15</sup> Includes 1 BSc and 1 BP's.

The Board might also note that there are only 130 student affiliates — and some of them should be associate and even full members. Perhaps yet another campaign is indicated to interest graduate and honors psychology students in joining their professional association early.

Incidentally, a comparison of the 1958 and the 1960 directories suggests another possible source of revenue. Of 742 members listed in 1958, only 614 appear in the *1960 Directory*. Surely not all have resigned, or died. I suspect that it is not always possible to trace members who move, and that their memberships simply lapse. Perhaps more effort in tracing them might pay off. One could, for example, write other psychological associations of which they said they were members, to see if these other groups know their whereabouts.

So far, not one female has been elected a fellow of the Association. It may be relevant that, while there are three times as many male full members as female, five times as many of the male full members hold the PhD degree. It is also interesting to note that, while 25 percent of the membership is female, females constitute 37 percent of the student affiliates.

#### *Fields of Activity*

Look now at Table 2, which shows the reported major field of activity of the October, 1960 membership in Canada, by degree and sex. Members not employed in Canada during 1959 and 1960 are not included in this table.

Teaching and, often, research in a university or college is certainly the major field of activity of male C.P.A. members, for 25 percent work at it (but only 15 percent of female members). The ratio of one psychologist at a university to every three other members suggests that the C.P.A. membership probably includes only a rather small fraction of Canadians eligible for some class of membership in the Association. On the other hand, one might conclude that departments of psychology are not turning out very many psychologists.

In October, 1960, 161 members of university departments were C.P.A. members. The Board might note that, in several Canadian universities, there are members of departments of psychology who are not members of the C.P.A. One can at least ask, "Why?"

A few males were included in the university group who held primarily administrative appointments, such as dean. No attempt was made to sort the university group in terms of area of major interest, because so many seemed to be interested in nearly everything that psychologists do. In only one other field of activity — research — do the PhD's outnumber the MA's.

TABLE 2. FIELDS OF ACTIVITY OF CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION MEMBERS IN CANADA, BY EDUCATION AND SEX, OCTOBER 1961

Field of Activity	Male				Total	Female				Total	All				Total
	Under-graduate			PhD		Under-graduate			PhD		Under-graduate			PhD	
	PhD	MA	BA			PhD	MA	BA			PhD	MA	BA		
University Professors	107	28			135	16	10			26	123	38		161	
Associate professors	30	7			37	4				4	34	7		41	
Assistant professors	32	10			42	7	6			13	39	16		55	
Instructors	23	6			29	5	2			7	28	8		36	
Administrative	12	2			14		2			2	12	4		16	
Clinical	10	3			13						10	3		13	
Counselling	43	43	8		94	8	26	6		40	51	69	14	134	
Personnel	28	43			71	7	19	5		31	35	62	5	102	
Research	18	46	6		70		1			1	18	47	6	71	
Students, research assistants	24	17			41	2	1			3	26	18		44	
Not employed in psychology	9	25	28	8	70	1	17	15	3	36	10	42	43	106	
No information	8	27	4		39	4	15	7		26	12	42	11	65	
					8	7	1			8	7	1		8	
Total	237	229	46	8	520	38	96	34	3	171	275	325	80	691	

It was somewhat difficult to discriminate between the clinicians and the counsellors, because so many of the clinical psychologists also counsel people who have problems but are not mentally ill. Usually, the job title gave the best clue to the major area of activity, but place of employment and major interests were also taken into account in categorizing cases. The clinical group includes those who, primarily, diagnose (and occasionally even treat) the emotionally disturbed, in a hospital or clinic. The counsellors are, in the main, child, educational and vocational guidance psychologists helping the essentially well.

The clinical field of activity ranks second in numbers in the case of males, first in the case of females. It should be noted that very nearly half of the males working at clinical psychology hold the PhD degree.

This is not the place to express an opinion on the necessity for the PhD in the applied areas of clinical, counselling, and personnel work. I simply note that those who hold the PhD seem, from their information sheets, to spend relatively more time at administration and supervision. On the whole, the MA seems to suffice for the practice of psychology, as opposed to teaching and research. The number of BA's working in the applied fields probably should not be considered as disturbing, until an analysis of the work they do shows that they lack the qualifications necessary for the jobs they hold.

The group labelled "personnel" includes all employed in industrial psychology and personnel work, such as Armed Services personnel officers, management consultants, industrial relations directors, executive development advisors, and so on, (but not vocational guidance counsellors). This is very nearly an all-male field.

The research group is a mixture — from Defence Services Scientific Officers to psychopharmacologists in research laboratories. One or two might have been placed in the "personnel" group, except that they appear to work more with data analysis than with people. Engineering psychologists with research groups were included here. Only three females could be classed as researchers.

The student group is united in that its members either have no earned income, or a bursary, scholarship, or fellowship. The group includes several PhD and MA research assistants in university departments of psychology, and one or two medical internes.

A surprisingly large number of members in all membership classes do not seem to be employed primarily in the area of psychology. Some — usually PhD's — have been promoted out of their profession. Others have an active peripheral interest, and use it in their work — ministers, for example. Still others apparently have it as an avocation. They specialized in the subject at university, have maintained an interest in it, but may never have worked at it.

### *Earnings*

There is information available on the 1959 incomes of slightly more than 96 percent of those members who sent in information sheets or about 88 percent of the total membership. The following partial survey of earnings is based on information provided by those who worked as psychologists in Canada, full time during 1959, either as an

employee or self-employed. It summarizes the basic income of 432 members in five fields of activity. Because I could find no evidence, job for job, that females were paid less than males, I have not discriminated between the sexes. However, it is only fair to say that males hold nearly all of the better paid positions, particularly in the applied fields.

Those who depended on scholarships, bursaries, and so on, were not included, nor were Roman Catholic priests and nuns who reported only that portion of their incomes that they retained. Housewives and most students, of course, usually reported no earned income. Incidentally, a study of just how graduate students in psychology finance their education should make interesting reading. One French Canadian student affiliate suggested such a survey.

I have reported the number of cases in each group who provided salary information, the median income, and the range. In the case of wage earners, the income reported is assumed to be the basic income, not supplemented by earnings for part-time activities, such as teaching extension courses, giving private counselling, and so on.

Discrepancies between the number of cases in each sub-sample and Table 2 are due to the facts that some did not send information sheets, some (very few) did not report incomes, and some were eliminated because they reported total and not basic incomes.

Consider, first, the university group, with PhD's.

Professors (N:28)	\$10,500 (\$5,000-\$17,500)
Associate professors (N:37)	\$8,750 (\$5,000-\$12,000)
Assistant professors (N:27)	\$7,250 (\$5,000-\$10,500)

There was a tendency for salaries in each grade to be \$500 to \$1,000 lower in the Maritime provinces and Quebec. The median salaries of the university group with MA's are much the same.

Professors (N:5)	\$10,000 (\$5,000-\$13,500)
Associate professors (N:15)	\$8,750 (\$6,000-\$10,500)
Assistant professors (N:7)	\$7,250 (\$5,500-\$ 9,000)

The ranges for PhD's in the clinical group were tremendous. Males contributed all cases above the median, and those with the highest incomes were self-employed.

Clinical psychologists with PhD (N:46)	\$6,250 (\$3,000-\$18,000+)
Clinical psychologists with MA (N:60)	\$5,750 (\$3,500-\$ 8,500)
Clinical psychologists with BA (N:13)	\$4,500 (\$3,000-\$ 8,000)

There was some suggestion in the data that the lowest salaries in provincial institutions were paid in the Maritime provinces and Quebec.

The counselling group data are confounded by the fact that some school counsellors are probably paid primarily for their skills as teachers. The highest paid counsellors with the MA were female, as were all those with the BA. Particularly in Ontario, those with salaries above the median reported additional administrative and supervisory responsibilities.

Counselling psychologists with PhD (N:33) \$6,750 (\$4,000-\$11,500)  
Counselling psychologists with MA (N:56) \$6,250 (\$3,500-\$10,000)  
Counselling psychologists with BA (N:5) \$5,250 (\$4,000-\$ 6,500)

It will be remembered that the personnel group includes Armed Forces personnel officers, whose pay of rank is for military rather than psychological qualifications. Their rates of pay and allowances are slightly above the median rates of others in the personnel group.

Personnel psychologists with PhD (N:15) \$10,250 (\$6,000-\$22,000+)  
Personnel psychologists with MA (N:42) \$8,250 (\$4,000-\$18,000+)  
Personnel psychologists with BA (N: 4) \$5,000 (\$4,000-\$ 8,500)

Personnel psychologists employed as executive and management consultants, personnel directors, and in similar occupations have relatively more of their members in the \$10,000-plus bracket.

The research group includes only PhD's and MA's.

Research psychologists with PhD (N:22) \$9,250 (\$3,500-\$12,000)  
Research psychologists with MA (N:17) \$8,250 (\$3,500-\$11,000)

An endeavour will be made in the next year to find out more about the way graduate students finance their education.

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## CANADIAN THESES IN PSYCHOLOGY, 1958-1960:

### PART II

H. D. BEACH

*Dalhousie University*

J. NORMAN LAMONT

*Defence Research Board*

### M.A. THESES

#### University of British Columbia

- BLANK, S. S. *An empirical attempt to develop a scale to measure strength of conscience in children of the age range found in Grade Eight in the Vancouver schools.*

This study was undertaken as an attempt to develop, empirically, a reliable set of conscience items, and from these to construct a scale to measure conscience in children of the age range found in grade eight in Vancouver schools.

The data were collected by presenting to 200 grade eight students a word list of categories evolved in a previous study. The subjects were asked to write statements, from their own experience, which would illustrate the meaning of each of these words. In this manner 5,440 statements were collected from which were evolved 247 items. These items were checked for understanding by presenting them to a sample drawn from the original population.

Two scales were constructed, each was administered to 100 grade eight students and the results analyzed by testing the answers for significant differences.

A limitation of this thesis is that it excludes any reference to the areas of Lust and Sex, a condition set by the Vancouver School Board in granting permission to conduct the study in one of the schools.

As a result of the analysis, it was concluded that 229 items would lend themselves to a scale which would measure conscience in the population studied. The checking of its reliability and validity is left for future study.

- EASTON, P. W. *A survey of beginning teachers in B.C. public schools.*

The study sought to describe the beginning teacher biographically, describe her teaching situation, her attitudes toward teaching and toward her teacher training.

All beginning teachers in 1958-59 were sent a questionnaire. From the first 80% of the returns comparisons of attitudes and opinions were made between B.C. and U.S. origins, men and women, elementary and secondary levels, urban and rural, graduates of the U.B.C. College of Education and those of Victoria College.

Some 591 respondents answered 97 questions, thereby providing a broad base on which to build future studies concerning related problems in this area.

LAWLESS, D. J. *The attitudes of leaders of ethnic minority groups in Vancouver towards the integration of their people in Canada.*

In this study an attempt was made to discover and compare some of the basic elements of the process of integration or Canadianization as expressed in the attitudes of leaders of ethnic minority groups in Vancouver.

Personal interviews were conducted with the constituted leaders of thirty-six ethnic societies in Vancouver. In the interviews a non-directive approach was taken and the technique of open-ended questioning was employed with information being funnelled into expressed attitudes.

Eleven major areas pertinent to the process of integration were investigated, namely the nature of the societies, language, marriage, district of residence, general adjustment or orientation, acceptance by Canadians, feelings toward the homeland and Canada, permanent residence in Canada, retention of ethnic customs, governing bodies in Canada, and further immigration to Canada.

Conclusions relative to certain aspects of the integration process were drawn from the findings that illustrate much agreement but also a great deal of diversity in attitudes and opinions of the leaders of ethnic societies.

MACDONALD, N. W. *Some factors affecting the frequency and status of university students' "dating" behaviour.*

The techniques used in this study were (a) a Subjective Survey, to obtain item possibilities for a questionnaire and to define terms; (b) a specially constructed questionnaire, to explore the relationship between a wide variety of personal characteristics of young people and their frequency and status of dating; (c) the *Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey* and a separate section requiring each subject to report his "dating" behaviour, to explore relationships between 10 personality traits and the frequency and status of dating.

The findings may be divided into three sections. The Subjective Survey defined the terms "date" and "go steady" and established popular conceptions of the infrequent, frequent and "go steady" types of "dater". The questionnaire findings found 46 separate items to be significantly related to frequency of dating. Briefly summarized the items could be classified under the following headings: (a) physical factors; (b) clothes; (c) automobiles; (d) active and passive activities (athletics, dancing, listening to jazz); (e) moral factors (smoking, drinking) and (f) previous "dating" experience. The *Guilford-Zimmerman Temperament Survey* and the special section on "dating" behaviour found three traits, A-Ascendance, F-Friendliness, S-Sociability, signi-



ificantly related to the frequency of dating in females; and two traits, G-General Activity and S-Sociability, significantly related to the frequency of dating in males.

A theory of normal-neurotic sexual choice was formulated in an attempt to explain some unexplored areas in the field.

SMITH, JUNE MAKINS *Investigation of individual differences in newborn infants.*

Thirty-nine neonates were observed for eight 30-minute periods while lying in their cots, and two or three times whilst being fed by the mothers. Observation periods were spaced throughout the first, third, and fifth days of life and were planned to take account of the infants' age and feeding cycles.

Three states of infant behaviour, 'sleep', 'specific activity' and 'mass activity' were differentiated in terms of the amount and type of movements that infants showed.

No clearly defined differences could be consistently identified in (1) disposition either toward sleep or toward mass activity; (2) degree of activity during sleep or mass activity. No established sequences of head, face, body, limb and extremity movements appeared in the period under study.

Mass activity was analyzed and seven differently structured patterns were found. Most of these became more frequent as the child grew older, and there were some differences in the patterns shown by different babies.

A comparison was made between the feeding situations of bottle and breast fed infants. As a result it was found that breast fed infants experience a wider variety of maternal emotions, tend to be less skillfully handled and to show more signs of frustration. There was no significant difference between the two types of feeding groups in proneness to sleep or mass activity.

DREDGE, NEIL. *An analysis of accident-involved bus drivers using psychological tests and biographical data.*

FROST, R. E. *The relation between the Bhatia Patterns Test, Porteus Maze Test, Grade Scores and a group measure of achievement.*

#### **Dalhousie University**

HART, D. S. *Psychological changes in pregnant habitual aborters during psychotherapy.*

Four pregnant habitual aborters were given a complete examination and the following psychological tests: the *Rorschach*, the *Dynamic Personality Inventory* and *Raven Progressive Matrices*. They were then put on a regimen of weekly psychiatric interviews during their pregnancies. Regular blood and urine samples were analyzed for antibody concentration and hormones. The subjects and psychiatrist filled out rating scales at each interview to assess the progress of therapy. A form of the *Semantic Differential* was given to each patient three times

during pregnancy and once several months after childbirth. The *Dynamic Personality Inventory* was also administered after delivery.

The findings were as follows: (1) The four aborters carried their pregnancies to full term; (2) there was some evidence that tension as measured by the DRQ analysis of the recorded interviews was related to changes in antibody concentration in the blood; (3) apparently lack of marital communication and support had been an important factor in precipitating their previous abortions; (4) the control subject also carried her pregnancy to full term; she was distinguished from the aborters by her better adjustment to marriage and to her pregnancy.

JACKSON, F. L. *The psychophysics of time: an approach to method and technique.*

An investigation was carried out towards the development of a new technique for dealing with problems of the psychophysics of time. The phenomenal interrelations of spatial and movement cues were used to define the "temporal response", which term was used to replace the usual language of "time estimation". An apparatus was constructed, consisting of a plain white screen, upon which was projected a moving spot of light, called a "velocity stimulus". This cue was used by subjects as a basis for making judgments of distance travelled by an imagined point moving at the same rate as given by the velocity stimulus, such responses taken as being equivalent to temporal responses. A discussion of the problems encountered in psychology of time, a criticism of current methods and a review of the relevant literature led up to the rationale for this "extension method", and an experiment was designed to test the technique, to compare it with the estimation method, and to study the effect of various structural properties of intervals upon such responses.

Results indicated that the method has good reliability, and measures a more dynamic aspect of intervals. It was demonstrated as measuring temporal properties independent of those measured by the estimation method, and as being a more suitable technique, from a practical point of view. The temporal response, apart from being a function of the method used, was found to be dependent as well upon sex and other individual differences, and upon the structural properties of behaviour manifested during intervals.

OVERHOLTZER, JOAN M. *A study of aptitudes and personality traits related to achievement in industrial arts.*

One hundred grade seven boys in the Industrial Arts course in Halifax schools were given a battery of tests to measure intelligence, personality traits, learning ability, mechanical aptitude and mechanical interests. Twenty-six of the 100 subjects were later selected for an individual study of mechanical aptitude and creativity. The tests were correlated with the criterion measures of a final class mark, and teachers' ratings.

The final mark was found to be a composition of at least two factors as determined by a cluster analysis technique. It was established that tests of intelligence, learning ability, persistence, and creativity might best predict achievement, as measured by final mark, in a shop course.

DE LOS COBOS, F. J. *Some personality variables associated with academic under-achievement.*

EASTON, JUDITH C. *Some personality traits of under-achieving and achieving high-school students of superior ability.*

MACDONALD, OONAGH *Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory: College students' "Real" and "Ideal" responses.*

PHILLS, G. H. *The level of aspiration and its relationship to frustration tolerance and security in Negro students.*

#### McGill University

CLAUS, H. J. *Transfer of training and reactions to novelty.*

Contrary to the deductions from the formulations of Hull, Bush & Mosteller, and Estes & Burke, Bindra's novelty-reactions interpretation of the transfer of response from the training to the test situation would predict that the degree of pre-training familiarity with the test situation would determine the amount of response decrement.

The latter prediction was confirmed in an experiment with three groups of rats. It was shown that the number of stimulus components of the test situation with which an animal is made familiar (prior to reinforced training) is inversely related to both the incidence of novelty reactions ("exploratory responses") and the degree of decrement in a drinking response. It is concluded that novelty-reactions evoked by stimulus change are an important determinant of response decrement commonly observed in "transfer" experiments.

VANDERWOLF, C. H. *The arrest phenomenon and its relation to learning.*

Low frequency stimulation of the intralaminar and midline thalamic nuclei of the rat by means of chronically implanted electrodes was shown to produce a variable pattern of inhibition of spontaneous movement, defensive reflexes, and orienting reflexes.

High frequency stimulation through the same electrodes produced a pattern of behavioural arousal or fear in some animals.

Low frequency stimulation of medial and lateral thalamic nuclei which did not produce inhibition, had no effect on the learning or retention of an avoidance response.

Evidence is presented to show that the inhibition caused by low frequency stimulation acts on both sensory and motor mechanisms.

**McMaster University**

KAMIN, LOUISA EDSALL    *The effect of brightness on the destruction of the Müller-Lyer Illusion.*

An experiment was performed varying the intensity under which the Müller-Lyer Illusion was exposed. Seventeen subjects were asked to judge the illusion under conditions of "high", "medium", and "low" intensity. It was found that there is an absolute difference in the amount of illusion experienced under these conditions. The "low" intensity evoked more illusion. This was suggested as evidence that satiation (and, hence, the decrease in the illusion) occurred for the bright and medium intensities while it did not for the low intensity. A difference in the rate of satiation, between the two conditions, however, was not found. A number of possible explanations for this were advanced in terms of the experimental conditions used.

**University of Manitoba**

BELL, ANNE    *The effect of age on the intellectual performance of mental defectives.*

One hundred familial mental defective patients ranging in age from 15 to 64 years were divided equally into four groups having mean ages of approximately 20, 30, 40 and 50 years at the time of the first tests with the *Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Scale*. Five years later, each of these four groups was again given the Wechsler test. The results were appraised in two ways: first, the test-retest changes occurring in intelligence over a five-year period, and second, changes in intellectual functioning over the entire age range.

Significant mean gains in scores were found in all four age groups when they were retested five years later, the amount of gain on the Full Scale diminishing with age. Performance Scale gains diminished with increasing age while larger Verbal gains were shown at the older age levels.

Over the entire age period studied, it was found that the scale scores on the Full Scale held up well between the ages of 20 and 45, but showed a decline thereafter. The Verbal Scale scores showed no appreciable decline until the fifties. The Performance Scale scores, however, declined gradually from the twenties to the fifties.

BILASH, I.    *The effects of age on factorially "pure" mental abilities.*

The *King Factored Aptitude* test was administered to a group of 634 subjects ranging in age from 16 to 89 years and representing diverse educational, occupational and economic backgrounds. The main findings were: (1) "General" intellectual ability, a composite of the eight mental abilities, showed a progressive decline from the teens to the seventies; (2) comprehension, verbal fluency, numerical and spatial abilities held up very well with age to the mid-forties after which they declined; (3) reasoning, memory, perception and dexterity did not hold up with age but declined gradually from the teens to the seventies; (4) sex differences on certain of the abilities were noted.

WILSON, F. S. *The effects of long penal imprisonment on flexibility in problem solving.*

The investigation was designed to reveal possible changes in intellectual efficiency, as shown in the degree of rigidity-flexibility of subjects in solving problems, which might arise after a prolonged period of imprisonment in a Canadian penitentiary.

A sample of 30 inmates who had already served a term of 15 months or more in Manitoba Penitentiary was compared with a matched control group of 22 new admissions in terms of their scores on five rigidity tests and a composite battery score for general *cognitive* rigidity, composed of four of the tests. Both the *Wisconsin Card Sorting Test* and the composite cognitive rigidity score showed the long-term group to be significantly more rigid in their problem solving approaches than the new admissions. In addition the data revealed a significant positive relationship between the length of time which had been served by the long-term group and the degree of problem solving inflexibility or rigidity as measured by the composite score.

#### University of Montreal

GAREAU, GAËTANE *Appréciation des membres d'un institut séculier par des méthodes psychologiques.*

Cette thèse a comme but d'évaluer les candidates actuelles d'une association féminine s'acheminant vers la formule des Instituts Séculiers, les Auxiliaires Rurales Catholiques, afin d'établir si possible des critères d'appréciation qui pourraient servir de base à une étude longitudinale.

Les instruments dont on s'est servi pour cette appréciation sont les suivants : *l'épreuve individuelle d'intelligence générale* de Barbeau et Pinard; *la traduction et l'adaptation par Shenevell du questionnaire: A Study of Values* de Allport et Vernon; *l'inventaire de tempérament* de Guilford et Zimmerman et *le test 16 P. F.* de Cattell; *le Vocational Interests of Women* de Strong.

Les résultats sont analysés par les méthodes de Du Mas et Haggard. Ce travail statistique a permis d'établir avec plus de certitude sept critères d'appréciation qui pourraient servir de base à une étude ultérieure.

GOYER, FRANCINE *Etude génétique et expérimentale de la notion d'espace.*

Cette recherche a pour but d'étudier les grandes lignes du développement de la représentation spatiale chez les jeunes canadiens-français. Pour ce faire, certains tests ont été adaptés des épreuves de Piaget. Il devenait alors possible de comparer la signification psychologique ainsi que l'âge chronologique des stades réperés à ceux de Piaget. En général, les mêmes stades se sont retrouvés, mais non aux mêmes âges chronologiques. Les résultats des filles sont identiques à ceux des garçons; les sujets de niveau social supérieur l'emportent de beaucoup sur ceux des niveaux inférieurs. Des profils ont été établis, rendant compte de la consistance des sujets. Les enfants de six à huit ans ont

été trouvés beaucoup moins fidèles à eux-mêmes que les sujets plus jeunes et plus âgés. Des explications ont été fournies chaque fois que des divergences apparaissaient.

LOUIS-MAURICE, FRÈRE *Influence des groupes antécédents sur le groupe actuel.*

Cette thèse se présente comme une exploration d'une dimension du processus de socialisation. L'hypothèse générale se formule ainsi. Lorsque des individus se groupent, ils ont tendance à percevoir les éléments de statut, de positions et de rôles dans le groupe actuel en continuité avec la perception de ces mêmes éléments dans les groupes antécédents primaires.

Pour atteindre les perceptions et les évaluer, on adapta la technique différentielle sémantique de C. Osgood. Une analyse d'item, basée sur la reproductibilité, remplace l'analyse factorielle pour retracer les grandes dimensions selon lesquelles varie le sens des concepts.

L'échantillon est formé de 45 sujets d'Ecole Normale, divisés en trois groupes de 10, 14 et 21 membres chacun. L'âge chronologique moyen est de 19 ans.

Les résultats recueillis confirment les hypothèses. Les conclusions révèlent que l'instrument utilisé donne de bons résultats dans la mesure où l'on satisfait à toutes les exigences imposées par la construction et l'administration du test.

PAYETTE, PIERRE *Evaluation de facteurs susceptibles de déterminer la répercussion d'une publicité.*

Au cours de cette recherche, nous avons tenté de mesurer les distances et les interactions entre les préférences pour cinq thèmes d'annonce et pour cinq marques de commerce de bière. Pour ce faire, nous avons présenté à un même groupe de 21 sujets différentes séries de présentations tachistoscopiques et différentes séries écrites de comparaisons paires. Les quatre expériences ont fourni des résultats différents et concluants. Nous croyons que l'expérience I, mesure la puissance d'attrait d'une annonce, l'expérience II, l'intérêt pour une annonce, les expériences III et IV, l'effet d'une annonce.

PIGEON, ANNA MARIA *Test individuel d'intelligence générale pour enfants de 2 à 12 ans.*

Ce travail a été fait sur la base des résultats obtenus aux deux questionnaires concernant la notion de nombre chez les enfants de 4 à 12 ans : "inclusion d'une classe d'objets dans une autre" et "sériation et correspondance ordinale".

L'analyse des résultats montre, que dans l'ensemble, il y a correspondance avec les niveaux de fonctionnement décrits par Piaget et que les épreuves construites pour la notion de nombre sont en accord avec sa théorie.

Il fut impossible de déceler des différences significatives dans les résultats obtenus par les enfants des deux sexes; par contre les enfants de niveaux occupationnels supérieurs ont donné de meilleurs résultats que ceux des niveaux inférieurs.



Le travail a permis de confirmer plusieurs hypothèses de Piaget sur le développement mental.

PROULX, ROBERT *Une échelle abrégée de l'épreuve individuelle d'intelligence générale de Barbeau-Pinard.*

Une échelle abrégée a été élaborée sur 395 sujets qui ont servi à la standardisation du test. Composée des sous-tests Jugement, Vocabulaire, Histoires en Images et Dessins avec Blocs, cette forme abrégée offre, pour les groupes de validation, des corrélations de .954 et .962 avec la forme complète, et une erreur standard de prédiction d'environ 7 points en scores pondérés ou de 5.5 points en quotients intellectuels.

Quoique cette échelle abrégée ait été élaborée à l'aide de critères cliniques, elle s'avère une meilleure échelle prédictive et discriminative que d'autres combinaisons qui répondent mieux aux critères statistiques.

#### University of Ottawa

ELGIE, NANCY ANNE *Sex role identification and the Draw-A-Person Test.*

In order to determine the validity of the assumption that the *Draw-A-Person Test* reflects the direction and clarity of sex role identification, the human figure drawings of Normal, Overt Homosexual and Paranoid Schizophrenic males were compared on the basis of three measures: (1) the sex of the first drawn figure; (2) refusal to draw a female figure; (3) degree of sexual differentiation between the figures.

The group did not differ on the first two measures. On the third measure, the Overt Homosexual group obtained a significantly higher mean score than did the Paranoid Schizophrenic, but the mean score of the Normal group did not differ significantly from those of the other two.

It was suggested that the third measure may be useful as a method of diagnosing overt homosexuals and paranoid schizophrenics but its validity as a measure of sex role identification remains open to question.

WILKINS, MURIEL F. *Is there a schizophrenic pattern on the P.M.A.?*

An endeavour was made in this study to investigate the possible existence of a diagnostic pattern for schizophrenia on the *Primary Mental Abilities Test, Form AH*. The experimental group consisted of 100 hospitalized schizophrenics, while the control group was composed of 100 firemen.

The criterion of selecting the paranoid, catatonic, simple and hebephrenic schizophrenics was an independent diagnosis given by three psychiatrists. The pattern analysis was completed in terms of individual Z-Score profiles after the manner of Barnett.

The analysis resulted in the discovery of a pattern common to the schizophrenics. When this pattern was applied to the individual profiles it correctly identified sixty-six percent of the experimental group, and gave thirty-nine percent false positives in the control group. The

pattern was not found to be relatively more efficient in picking up any particular subgroup of the schizophrenics.

### University of Saskatchewan

BEDFORD, C. M. *Similarity, skill and transfer in gross motor learning.*

Two experiments ( $N = 24$ ) tested Osgood's 'transfer and retroaction surface' and the Skaggs-Robinson hypothesis, as regards transfer of training in gross motor learning (the basketball free-throw). For low initial skill levels, Osgood's first law was confirmed. For relatively high initial skill levels, the Skaggs-Robinson hypothesis fitted the results. A modified transfer surface was devised, and was found to fit all the main results of the investigation. This modified surface integrated appropriate elements of the Osgood surface and the Skaggs-Robinson hypothesis. The three dimensions included in the surface were (1) the direction and amount of transfer, (2) the degree of initial skill, and (3) the degree of S-R similarity between initial and transfer activities. The modified surface was found to be consistent with results obtained in other experiments using non-motor learning tasks.

BOYER, M. A. *Time estimation: an investigation of method and interval variables.*

Forty-eight "normal" female college students between the ages of 17 and 20 were divided into four groups: first, those given the intervals 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 seconds all in random order, under the method of reproduction, then the method of estimation, and the method of production; second, those given the intervals 20, 25, 30, 35 and 40 seconds, in the same order; third, those given the short intervals in the order of estimation, reproduction, and production; fourth, those given the long intervals in this order.

The results of this study show no evidence for serial position effects, with series of either short or long intervals, and normal adult subjects. With the same subjects, reliability within experimental sessions was high except for the method of reproduction. Production was the most accurate method, with reproduction next, and then estimation. Intervals were over-estimated by the method of estimation, and underestimated by the method of reproduction, while by the method of production short intervals were under-estimated and long ones over-estimated. With the long intervals, the correlation between the methods of estimation and production was higher than that for the method of production and reproduction. Estimation and reproduction were not correlated. For both groups, the difference between the results of the methods of estimation and reproduction was significant, while for the long intervals the difference between the methods of reproduction and production was also significant. No difference in judgements due to interval length of series could be established.



**University of Toronto**

- ABBEY, D. S. *Age, proficiency and reminiscence in a complex perceptual-motor task.*
- DEWAR, ROBERT *An investigation of constancy in the perception of distance.*
- DICKINSON, COLLEEN *Effect of speed of rotation and duration of presentation on length of after effect using the Archimedes spiral.*
- DOYLE, JANE *Interaction between proaction and retroaction in retention.*
- HENDERSON, KENT *Psychological evaluation of an activity treatment programme on seriously regressed chronic schizophrenic patients.*
- JEGARD, SUZANNE *An experimental investigation of the joint effects of guilt and frustration on the expression of aggression.*
- JEPHCOTT, ANNE *Effects of conditions of practice on the performance of standard and reversed tasks using the Toronto Complex Co-ordinator and Foot Controls.*
- MAYER, EMANUELA *The relative effect of motivation on spiral after effect report by functional and organic patients.*
- MIEZITIS, SOLVEIGA *Response sets in answering personality inventories and the effect of verbal reinforcement on the Yes response tendency.*
- PETRULIS, BIRUTE *The effects of anxiety (drive) level and background music in competitive and non-competitive paired associates learning.*
- ROLLINSON, PAMELA *An investigation of conditioned inhibition in pursuit rotor performance.*
- SUGARMAN, EVELYN *Preference for sex symbols among paranoid schizophrenics, homosexuals and non-psychiatric controls.*
- ZENKTELER, MARK *Perception of sex ambiguity and preferences for paintings of the human figure in psychiatric illness.*

**University of Western Ontario**

- GREGG, ROSE L. *Measuring attitude change toward French Canadians.*

This study compared the effects of two methods designed to change in a positive direction the attitudes held by English Canadians toward French Canadians. The interaction and the lecture methods were used.

The research design consisted of comparing pre-and post-attitude test scores of 113 English Canadian adult subjects who were divided into four groups: one Interaction, one Lecture and two Control Groups. In addition, the two Control Groups were employed to evaluate the test-retest reliability of the measuring instrument, known as the *Kapos-Blackburn* scale.

The Interaction Group was exposed to inter-group contact with French Canadians at the Trois Pistoles Summer School in the Province of Quebec. The Lecture Group was given a factual presentation of information about French Canadians in a sociology course. The Control Group received no treatment other than the administration of the attitude tests.

The hypotheses that a systematic change in attitude would occur in either of the treatment groups and that this change would be significantly greater than in the Control Groups were not supported. No systematic change in scores was found in any of the groups. The pre-test and post-test scores of the Control Groups revealed that the measuring instrument possessed an adequate degree of reliability.

LUCKER, SAMUEL ROBERT *Cross-sex choice in children and adolescents.*

A sociometric questionnaire was administered to 174 girls and 182 boys from kindergarten to Grade 12 to determine their degree of preference for the opposite sex.

A significant relationship was found between the subjects' cross-sex choice and their age level. No clear-cut difference in respect to cross-sex choice was found between girls and boys of corresponding age. For both girls and boys cross-sex choice dropped significantly from 5 to 10 years of age, remained stable from 10 to 13 years of age, and then rose significantly from 13 to 14 years of age. It remained stable from 14 to 18 years of age.

RICHARDSON, D. H. *Sex-role preference in children.*

THURLOW, HELEN MERLE *Effect of development on the gender assignment to geometrical figures.*

**Committee on the Election of Honorary President,  
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Members of the C.P.A. are invited to submit nominations for election to Fellowship, each accompanied by a citation, to Dr. W. H. Coons, Dalhousie University, (Secretary of the Committee), before Feb. 1st, 1962. For further details concerning the policies and procedures respecting such nominations attention is directed to the recommendations set forth in the "Report of the Committee on the Election of Fellows", *The Canadian Psychologist*, 1957, 6, 55-56. Your committee would also appreciate information concerning members who are retiring or who have retired.

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## PSYCHOLOGISTS AT WORK

H. O. BARRETT

*North Toronto Collegiate Institute*

With this October issue of *The Canadian Psychologist* a new departmental editor takes over from Morgan Wright. A brief self-introduction by the new incumbent seems indicated in the circumstances.

If any bias in favour of military psychology appears in succeeding issues, it may be put down to the fact that the new editor has had some fourteen years of experience in personnel selection in the Army, four years on a full-time basis, ten years part-time. Actually, however, a military bias should not occur since educational experience bulks even larger than army experience. Twenty-five years of secondary school service, most of it in the field of counselling and guidance, with educational research as an absorbing part-time interest, and a limited amount of consulting practice in industry, should ensure some measure of objectivity. At the present time, your new editor of this department earns his living as Head of the Guidance Department at North Toronto Collegiate Institute, and divides his spare time between his duties as President of the Ontario Educational Research Council and his duties on the Provincial Advisory Board of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation. To these duties must, of course, be added the new duties of editing this department — a challenging and intriguing task.

Wes Coons' lively and informative account of psychology at work in the Ontario Hospital at Hamilton will be of interest to more than clinicians, but the latter will certainly find it absorbing. The Ambitious City has always been noted for its energy and enthusiasm. This article shows that the energy is not limited to the professional civic boosters, for the psychologists seem to have been infected by the same enthusiasm.

Your new editor can claim no credit for soliciting this article since arrangements for its writing and publication were made by Morgan Wright before he gave up his duties as editor of *Psychologists at Work*. He is pleased, however, to have an article of this high standard appear as the first after his assumption of responsibility for this department.

\* \* \* \* \*

## PSYCHOLOGY ON THE MOUNTAIN

W. H. COONS<sup>1</sup>

*Ontario Hospital, Hamilton*

The concluding sentence of Morgan Wright's terms of reference for this article was: "Just put your soul on the table, so to speak, so that people will have an opportunity to poke at it with a stick and see if it wriggles". I'll disregard Morgan's implication that my soul is snake-like and try to provide for you the flavour of psychology at the Ontario Hospital, Hamilton.

First, here is some bare-bones, factual information.

We currently have a staff of 11 psychologists and 2 secretaries. Four of the psychologists are at the Ph.D. level (2 Ph.D.'s, 2 terminal stagers); the remaining 7 are at the M.A. level. Two of our staff psychologists are attached full-time to the out-patient Mental Health Clinic. The rest work full-time on the in-patient services. The aggregate energies of the Psychology Department are distributed in approximately the following ways: Diagnosis — 10%; psychotherapy (group and individual) — 40%; teaching — 35%; research — 25%. Those of you who have your calculators nearby will realize that those percentages add up to 110. This isn't meant to suggest that we work 10% more than any other group of psychologists. Rather, it's a rough index of the proportion of patients in whom we have dual therapeutic and research interests.

It's obvious that we spend relatively little of our time in diagnostic activities. This is a result of the simple rule on which our screening of diagnostic referrals is based. Referrals of patients for any form of assessment are accepted only if there is a reasonable likelihood that the requested psychological examination will contribute to the welfare of the patient. Very few diagnostic referrals meet this requirement. Consequently, more time is available for activities which do offer some prospect of helping patients. Teaching and psychotherapy are the principal beneficiaries.

Our psychotherapy includes a variety of techniques. The traditional individual and group therapies are supplemented by procedures designed to mobilize the most intensive socialization experiences possible. We have one psychologist, for example, who is solely responsible for the social organization of 2 hospital wards. Another 2 psychologists are Industrial Therapy Coordinators for the Hospital. Under their direction, all maintenance work is done by small groups of patients, each working with an industrial therapist who may be an attendant or nursing aide, or may be a member of one of our trades departments. Whatever their official classifications, however, all industrial therapists are involved in "therapeutic development" seminars with the Industrial Therapy Coordinator. At a more microcosmic level, we have what we call organized ward interaction which operates in conjunction with our formal psychotherapy groups. In addition to regular psychotherapy

<sup>1</sup> Now at Dalhousie University.



sessions each of these groups is involved in a special work, recreational, and occupational therapy program from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each day. The psychologist conducting the group therapy organizes the program which is implemented by an attendant or nursing aide who is designated as "group leader". Each group therapist is responsible for the development of a therapeutic orientation in his group leaders. From these examples, it should be clear that our therapeutic endeavours owe much to social psychology. In a sense, our therapy is applied social psychology.

Teaching is one of our major functions. We agree with Sommer (*Can. Psychol.*, Jan. 1961) that ward staff are potentially our most therapeutic agents, primarily because they are with the patients for many hours a day, everyday. Thus, a minor improvement in an attendant's attitude towards patients should have a cumulative beneficial effect in excess of that associated with even intensive psychotherapy. We are now completing a study designed to test that assumption but in the meantime, our psychologists are engaged in teaching such things as principles of social organization, group dynamics, and personality theory to a large number of nurses, attendants, nurses aides, and industrial therapists. We also hold seminars in psychotherapy for psychiatrists, chaplains, and occupational therapists. Indirectly, psychology influences the educational programs of other disciplines since a psychologist is Chairman of the Hospital's Education Committee.

Only about one-quarter of our time is spent in research. There are 2 major reasons for this. Demands for service are great, and the appeal of psychotherapy is seductive. Despite these factors we are steadily increasing the size and breadth of our research program and are receiving growing support for it. One manifestation of this is the establishment of a Hospital Research Committee with a psychologist as its Chairman. Our major efforts to date have been directed to studies of psychotherapy, brain-damage, anxiety, and tranquilizers, but we also have been concerned with refinement of selected psychometric techniques, and certain actuarial characteristics of our patient population.

So much for description. Now for the revelation of soul.

North (*Can. Psychol.*, Jan. 1960) recently ventilated the "frustration and despair" engendered by his several years with the Ontario Hospital Service. In general, his complaints have some validity. Psychology isn't making the contribution of which it's capable. And genuine constructive collaboration between psychologists and psychiatrists is much too infrequent. "Excellent, competent persons" sometimes do "sink slowly into mediocrity". But more often, they leave the Hospital Service at about the time they have gained the experience necessary to make them competent. Therein lies the crux of the matter.

By and large, university programs can provide only background for the clinical psychologist; really effective functioning can occur only through the acquisition of experience, preferably that provided by an in-service training program. Meaningful collaboration with psychiatrists

and members of other disciplines can come only with the mutual understanding and respect which develops with time. And the turnover of psychiatrists is at least as great as that of psychologists. I don't mean to imply that our relations with other disciplines are not cordial. Generally, they are. But effective partnership requires easy and accurate communication which develops best with working together over an extended period of time. And durable working relationships are much too infrequent.

This state of affairs is most unfortunate, because psychology has a much greater contribution to make in mental hospitals than it now makes. In making such a claim I am not forgetting the substantial accomplishments of psychologists here and in other Ontario hospitals. In fact, we're quite immodest about what we have been able to do. My concern stems rather from the firm belief that we could accomplish more if we were able to retain more experienced clinicians.

Despite frustrations of this nature, however, I find it difficult to visualize the development of a proper clinical psychology in settings other than those which are government or foundation financed. Without such support, only limited clinical services, such as diagnosis and vocational guidance, can flourish. Psychotherapy and other long-term remedial measures are too expensive for all but a select few to undertake. To the psychologist in an Ontario Hospital, the patient's ability to pay is of no concern in determining the nature and duration of the treatment. Without such freedom from economic considerations clinical psychology is less free to develop in an unfettered fashion. In my view, patients' economics are no basis for the evolution of a profession of clinical psychology.

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## REVIEWS

Editor: J. NORMAN LAMONT

*The Etiology of Schizophrenia*, edited by DON B. JACKSON. New York: Basic Books, 1960. Pp. 456. \$7.50.

For those who look for an early breakthrough in the treatment of schizophrenia this volume offers a sobering, but challenging perspective. The genetic, biochemical, physiological, psychological, sociological and familial elements of etiology are reviewed in a series of excellent articles, each of which points up the immense complexity of the task of tracing down the cause or causes of the disorder.

Böök and Jackson in their respective articles on the genetic aspects of schizophrenia point out that, if a genetic factor exists, it can be explained neither by a single dominant nor a single recessive gene. Either a multi-gene effect must be postulated or some variable such as penetrance must be introduced. Most workers in the field will find it difficult to see how any clarification can be found by introducing concepts involving such extremely wide ranges of variation.

Biochemically, the complexity of the task is reflected in the fact, pointed out by Abood, that many substances with apparently different chemical structure and pharmacological properties seem to play some kind of a role, directly, or indirectly as contingent mechanisms, possibly on receptor sites within the central nervous system, though the mechanism of each agent may be entirely unrelated. Further, even if such substances are implicated, their presence is likely to be extremely difficult to detect, since they are likely to exist in minute quantities, and since their activity, or lack of it, may well depend upon their presence in particular areas at particular times.

Kety points out in addition that it is likely that schizophrenia itself is in fact a number of different disorders having some symptoms in common. He also suggests that genetics factors may produce inappropriate interconnections or interactions between chemically normal components of the brain.

The physiological section of the book is not as relevant as the other sections. The articles are interesting and well written but the etiological significance of Bercel's study is not clarified and while Sontag does examine the prenatal environment and suggests that intrauterine nutrition, oxygen supply, endocrine balance, as well as drugs taken by the mother, or distressing emotional states of the mother, may produce structural or functional changes in the fetus which lead later to schizophrenia, such factors might equally well contribute to any other disorder. His paper seems to be aimed mainly at calling to mind a relatively neglected area in which something might turn up.

The psychological section of the book does not present any overview of theory and research into the question of etiology. Winder presents an excellent review covering the topics of psychomotor func-

tioning, intellectual functioning, perception, thinking, learning and primary family characteristics, which material provides a well documented (218 references), operational description of schizophrenic symptomatology. However, when he does approach the matter of etiology rather reluctantly and briefly, he sees the disorder as arising out of a learned inability to resolve anxieties. The chronic schizophrenic pattern of living is, in his view, "a succession of disarticulated, disorganized responses which serve to reduce anxieties temporarily without resolving the problems. Disorganized perceptual and cognitive processes become the basis of the predominant response style".

McReynolds advances and elaborates the theory that the individual seeks out percepts at an individually preferred rate. The percepts are so assimilated that they fit congruently with previous precepts into certain conceptual schemata. Unassimilated percepts accumulate and the quantum of unassimilated material is highly correlated with the level of anxiety. When an individual is unable to assimilate his percepts and attempts to restructure his conceptual schemata to facilitate assimilation fail, the unassimilated quantum gets too large and schizophrenia ensues. In this context McReynolds presents a very interesting rationale for the development of apathy, hallucinations, delusions and thought disorder.

The paper in the sociological section by Clausen and Kohn is in two parts. The first one contains a study of the childhood experience of patients hospitalized for schizophrenia over a twelve year period from a city of 40,000 people.

The other section of the paper presents a methodological critique which cites defects in the reporting of research data which lead to difficulty in interpretation.

The section on family dynamics contains papers by Lidz and Fleck, Bowen, Weakland and Boatman and Szurek. These papers are in the nature of progress reports and present findings and formulations arrived at in therapeutic research being conducted with schizophrenics and their families.

There will be divided opinion as to the value of these papers and some may feel that there is too much in the way of formulation and too little in the way of findings. The value of this type of treatment setting in providing the opportunity to observe schizophrenia in the family context will, however, be evident to all. Perhaps one of the clearest evidences of this value is the lucid and comprehensive description of the symptoms of childhood schizophrenia presented in this volume by Boatman and Szurek.

Marked similarities will be noted in the observations reported by the investigators. Some readers may feel that these communalities stem from similarities between the frames of reference of the observers. This view, however, provides no explanation for the basic data and it is at least equally likely that reported similarities are due to the nature of the phenomena observed.

There seems general agreement among these investigators that the parents of schizophrenics fear the emotions of themselves and others. This leads to a disparity between what they feel and what they admit to

feeling. Within the family this leads to the spouses living in a state of wary aloofness which Bowen refers to as "emotional divorce". The child threatens the precarious emotional balance of the home and the parents compete with the child for each other's favour — the child is made use of as an emotional crutch. His emotional needs are disregarded and the projected needs of the parents are regarded as his own. He is used as a weapon in parental conflicts and, when one parent rationalizes the conflict on the basis that he or she is acting for the welfare of the child against the other parent, the child becomes "responsible" for parental strife. This formulation calls to mind Wolman's suggestion that schizophrenia starts whenever children are forced to become the "parents of their own parents" and to sacrifice their own emotional development.

The mother-child relationship is seen as etiologically crucial. In the view of these authors the schizophrenogenic mother does not permit any psychological distance to exist between herself and the child and, as Bowen points out, the child enters in a relationship of "being helpless" for the mother while she is "being strong" for the child. They are thus "being for" each other and the child loses the capacity of "being for" himself. This enforced dependency engenders strong but inadmissible hostility. In the fact of these difficulties Lidz and Fleck suggest that the individual withdraws from others and their ways of thinking and communicating through altering the world autistically; by changing his perception of himself and others and by abandoning the logic of his culture, he finds some room for living and some semblance of self-esteem.

*Regina College.*

D. B. BLEWETT

## PSYCHOLOGISTS

(Male or Female)

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Group and individual testing and counselling, in-service training, general participation in treatment programme.

M.A. or M.A. less thesis.

**Salary:** \$5340 - \$5880 for M.A.  
\$5160 - \$5700 for others

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British Columbia

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ROOM 502,  
JUSTICE BUILDING,  
OTTAWA, ONTARIO.**

## ACROSS CANADA

### MARITIMES

#### Dalhousie University

By the time the new academic session opens in October the Department of Psychology will be established in greatly enlarged quarters in a former men's residence. Some twenty-five rooms are being converted to meet the needs of the Department and, in addition to offices for staff and secretary, provision is being made for more experimental laboratory space, a workshop, a dark room, a pair of rooms equipped with one-way vision window and inter-comm. system, a reading and seminar room and a number of rooms for graduate students.

Some fifty Maritime psychologists heard an address by **Dr. Henry D. Hicks**, Vice-President and Dean of Arts and Science at Dalhousie and a former Premier of Nova Scotia. Dr. Hicks was the guest speaker following the banquet at the Fourteenth Annual Meeting of the MPA at Sackville, N.B. He spoke of the role of the university in the changing political and educational scene.

**Miss Oonagh MacDonald**, M.A. (Dal.) has been appointed lecturer in child psychology at St. Francis Xavier University.

**Dr. H. D. Beach** is joint-editor with **Dr. R. A. Lucas**, formerly associate professor of sociology at Acadia University, of the volume *Individual and Group Behavior in a Coal Mine Disaster* published by the National Academy of Sciences and the National Research Council, Washington, D.C.

**Mr. William H. James**, a graduate of the University of London, has been appointed full-time research-associate on the interdisciplinary research team at Dalhousie which has been engaged for some years in a study of spontaneous abortion.

Graduate students due to receive their M.A. degrees this fall include **J. Y. T. Lin**, **Martin Morf**, **Mary Elaine Trainor**, and **Janet Wright**. Three are proceeding to further study for the Ph.D.: Mr. Lin and Miss Trainor at the University of Ottawa, and Mr. Morf at Queen's. Miss Wright has a position at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax.

**Miss Joan Venner** has been appointed a psychologist at the Nova Scotia Hospital.\*

**Mr. David Doig** recently left the Victoria General Hospital to take up the position of Senior Psychologist at the Camp Hill D.V.A. Hospital in Halifax.\*

**Mr. George Hillis** is now the chief psychologist for the Department of Welfare of the Province of Nova Scotia with headquarters at the Nova Scotia Training School at Brookside, Truro.\*

**Dr. Anwar Ansari**, Reader in Psychology at the Muslim University of Aligarh, is coming to Dalhousie for the session 1961-62 as a Post-Doctoral Fellow on a Canada Council Senior Non-Resident Fellowship. He is a Ph.D. of the University of London. Mrs. Ansari, Lecturer in Education at the Women's College at Aligarh, and an M.A. of the Institute of Education at the University of London, will be a research-associate. They will participate in research in social psychology already in progress at Dalhousie.

### ONTARIO

#### Defence Research Medical Laboratories

**Dr. C. H. Baker**, Head of the Human Performance Section of the Human Factors Wing, has resigned to take up an appointment with Human Factors Research, Inc., Los Angeles, California. **Dr. A. H. Smith**, recently with the Canadian Army Operational Research Establishment, joined the staff of the Laboratories on October 1st.

\* Incorrectly reported in the July 1961 issue.



**Queen's University**

**Dr. James Inglis**, formerly Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychology, has been appointed Associate Professor of Psychology in the Department of Psychiatry.

**Toronto**

**Dr. W. R. Wees**, Vice-President of W. J. Gage Ltd., is the new editor of the *O.P.A. Quarterly*. Dr. Wees was awarded an honorary doctorate at the Convocation of the University of Alberta in May 1961. His convocation address appeared in the September 1961 issue of the *Quarterly*.

**University of Toronto**

**John Arrowood**, previously at the University of Minnesota, and **Gordon G. Bechtel**, previously at the University of Michigan, have joined the staff of the University of Toronto.

**Michael F. Grapko** taught a summer course in child psychology at the University of Manitoba.

**Robert C. Joyner**, **Endel Tulving**, and **Richard H. Walters** read papers at the Canadian Psychological Association Annual Meeting at Montreal 1-3 June.

**Glen E. Macdonald** was the discussant of a paper read by Dr. P. H. R. James of Queen's University at the Canadian Psychological Association Annual Meeting at Montreal, 1-3 June. He taught summer school for the Department of Psychology at the University of Saskatchewan.

**Richard H. Walters** read a paper entitled "A study of reading disability" at the Biennial Meeting of the Society for Research in Child Development at Pennsylvania State University, 15-18 March, for which he served on the Programme Committee. He is a member of the Editorial Board of Child Development Publications for 1961 and 1962. At the World Congress of Psychiatry at Montreal, 4-10 June, he participated in a symposium on sensory deprivation.

**University of Western Ontario**

**Frank W. Taylor** has been promoted to the rank of Assistant Professor.

**Robert Teghtsoonian** has joined the staff as an Assistant Professor. He comes to Western from the University of Pennsylvania where he has been teaching for the last three years.

**Robert Gardner**, who has been engaged in research with Dr. W. E. Lambert, and **Peter Denny**, who is completing his graduate work at Duke, have joined the staff as Lecturers.

**Charles H. Aharan** will be a Lecturer on a part time basis.

**Mary J. Collier** has resigned from the staff at Western and will teach next year at Kalamazoo College in Michigan.

**Kingsley G. Ferguson** and **Harold N. Blackwell** have resigned as part time Lecturers. Dr. Ferguson has accepted a post at the Montreal General Hospital and Dr. Blackwell has moved to Minnesota and will be employed by the Department of Health there.

**QUEBEC****McGill University**

**Dr. D. O. Hebb** has been awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by the University of Chicago.

**Université de Montréal**

En juin dernier, l'Institut de Psychologie, avec l'assistance du Conseil des Arts, a pu recevoir comme invité monsieur le professeur **Jean Piaget**, de l'Université de Genève, à séjourner quelques jours au sein de l'Institut pour une série de conférences et de séminaires. Le professeur Piaget était aussi conférencier au congrès annuel de l'Association canadienne de psychologie qui s'est tenu à Montréal, du premier au 3 juin, dans le cadre du congrès des Sociétés savantes.

L'Institut de Psychologie annonce plusieurs promotions: **M. David Bélanger** devient professeur titulaire; **Mlle Monique Laurendeau** devient professeur agrégé; **M. Jean Gaudreau** devient assistant-professeur. On annonce également la nomination de **M. Fernand Roussel** à titre de chargé de cours senior.

**M. Gilles Auclair** participait, en septembre dernier, au congrès annuel de l'American Psychological Association; il présentait à cette occasion un résumé de ses travaux sur le problème de la désirabilité sociale.

Plusieurs professeurs de l'Institut de Psychologie recevaient récemment des octrois du Conseil National de Recherches du Canada afin de poursuivre des travaux de recherches dans leur domaine respectif. C'est ainsi, par exemple, que le **Révérénd Père Adrien Pinard, C.S.V.**, et **Mlle Monique Laurendeau** ont reçu un octroi pour leurs séries de travaux sur le développement mental de l'enfant; le **professeur David Bélanger** poursuit des recherches sur le problème de la motivation; le **professeur Bruno Cardu** étudie la mémoire, l'apprentissage et les localisations corticales chez le singe.

#### BRITISH COLUMBIA

##### Victoria College

**Dr. G. P. Mason** is at the University of London on a post-doctoral research year studying in the area of sensation and perception.

**Dr. G. A. Milton** has joined the Department of Psychology. He has until recently taught psychology at the University of Colorado.

**Mr. E. E. Boe**, from Washington State University at Pullman, has joined the Department of Psychology.

**Dr. William H. Gaddes**, Associate Professor and Head of the Department of Psychology has been appointed a **Director of the Canadian Psychological Association** vice Lt.-Col. Blair for 1961-62.

\* \* \* \* \*

It is with regret that we announce the deaths of **Dr. E. P. Friesen**, of Vancouver and **Dr. R. B. Liddy**, of Toronto.

#### SUPERVISORS OF CLASSIFICATION FOR CANADIAN PENITENTIARIES

Administration of the classification and psychological department, and supervision of professional staff.

In-service training.

Liaison with after care agencies.

Ph.D. in psychology, M.A. or M.S.W. with supervisory experience.

**Salary** — \$6240 - \$7140.

**Vacancies at:** Dorchester, N.B.  
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OTTAWA, ONTARIO.**



## EMPLOYMENT BULLETIN

### POSITIONS OPEN

#### ACROSS CANADA

*Personnel Psychologists:* Several vacancies for psych. trained in apt., ability and personality eval., valid. of tests used in pers. sel. and classification. Must be eligible for assoc. membership in CPA. Exp. in pers. selection desirable. Salary: \$6800 - \$7800. WRITE: Employment Bureau, 120 Strathcona Ave., Ottawa 1, Ont. for further information.

#### SASKATCHEWAN

*Clinical Psychologists:* Three vacancies in mental health clinics; two assoc. with small in-patient units and general hosp. Locations at Moose Jaw, Yorkton, and Swift Current. Child guidance, diagnostic assessment, treatment, limited lecturing and research. Ph.D. \$6,468-\$7,860; M.A. \$5,532-\$6,732 (five increments). Three wks. holiday, three wks. accum. sick leave allowances annually with pay; excellent pension and group life plans and other benefits. WRITE: Public Service Commission, Legislative Building and Personnel Office, Dept. of Public Health, Provincial Health and Welfare Building, Regina, Sask.

#### ENTRY INFORMATION

See August 1961 *Bulletin* for format to be used in submitting information to the Employment Bureau.

#### CORRESPONDENCE

Inquiries and suggestions are welcome. Address all correspondence concerning the *Bulletin* to:

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,  
CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,  
120 STRATHCONA AVE.,  
OTTAWA 1, ONTARIO.

## FROM THE EXECUTIVE

The Executive met in Ottawa on Oct. 7th. **Malmo, Bromiley, McMurray and Blair** were present. Agenda items of general interest will be presented in the following paragraphs.

**Father Mailloux** has accepted the chairmanship of the working group, which will prepare a brief on behalf of the Association for presentation before the Royal Commission on Health. Members will be able to read more about their plans in this issue.

Complimentary copies of *Training for Research in Psychology* are being distributed to university presidents in accordance with a recommendation of Opinicon delegates.

The **1962 Annual Meeting** will be held in **Hamilton, May 31 - June 2** with **McMaster University** as the host. **Dr. Newbigging** is the coordinator of all activities associated with the meeting; **Drs. Kamin and Carment** are in charge of the program and local arrangements, respectively.

It was decided that a French translation of the proposed By-Laws would be prepared for the convenience of the French-speaking members, and that the two versions would be circulated to members for their consideration before the next annual meeting. The matter of amending the letters patent, to provide for the naming of the Association in French and in English, is to be investigated.

**Father Mailloux** has accepted the appointment of **Honorary President**. **Dr. William Gaddes** has consented to serve as a **Director** for the unexpired term of **Lt.-Col. W. R. N. Blair** (1962).

The new business address of the Association is **Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Psychological Association, 462 Melbourne Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ont.**

The Executive noted that **funds on hand** at the time of their meeting were as follows: Savings account — \$6000; Current account — \$7261; Special conference account (Opinicon) — \$1897. It was concluded that the conference fund was fully committed and, in fact, would have to be supplemented to a small extent to pay outstanding accounts. However, it was clear that **\$10,000** could be invested in unquestionably sound securities to the benefit of the Association and without prejudice to effective operations. It was decided to investigate the matter further and to select an appropriate security.

The Executive agreed that it would be more informative for the members if financial statements were published in the April issue of the *Canadian Psychologist* rather than at the time of the annual meeting. The Secretary was instructed to take whatever action is necessary to accomplish that end.

A **Committee on Research Financing** will be formed to undertake the fact-finding task outlined at para 11a of the 1961 Business Meeting Minutes. A follow-up study is planned after the facts are on hand and it is hoped that both studies will be completed by the next annual meeting.

In response to direction received at the 1961 Meeting (See para. 6 of the Minutes) a **Committee on Regional Representation** will be formed. The committee has been asked to gather facts as to whether deficiencies in regional representation have existed in the past; if so, to what extent; and, in what ways and to what extent can it be seen that the new By-Laws will affect regional representation.

The following applicants were admitted to **associate membership status**:

<b>C. W. Anderson</b>	<b>Alex Swartzman</b>
<b>Marvin Brown</b>	<b>J. P. Denny</b>
<b>William Currie</b>	<b>Mary K. Lane</b>
<b>Stephanie Z. Dudek</b>	<b>Elinor S. Wardwell</b>
<b>Georges Dufresne</b>	<b>Helen S. Mahut</b>
<b>Harold Kelm</b>	<b>G. A. Milton</b>
<b>A. B. Levey</b>	<b>C. M. Hockridge</b>
<b>E. E. Boe</b>	

Two members will be appointed to attend a major seminar convened by the Canadian Teachers' Federation to discuss programmed learning. The meeting will be held in Ottawa, Nov. 22-24.

It is planned to publish next year an index to Vols. I-XV of the *Canadian Journal of Psychology*.

A meeting of **Directors** will be held on the 6th of January, 1962, in Ottawa. The **Executive** will meet on the 5th of January.

## **RESEARCH PSYCHOLOGIST**

*required by*

### **SASK. TRAINING SCHOOL**

**Moose Jaw**

**SALARY RANGES :** Ph.D. \$539 - \$655 per month  
M.A. \$461 - \$561 per month

**DUTIES :** To conceive, design and carry out experiments in the field of mental retardation with mentally retarded subjects, to evaluate current research, and to assist in the training of subordinate psychologists. Research to date in this modern 1100 bed institution has concerned the assessment of the vocational potential of the retarded and further studies in this area appear to be indicated.

**APPLICATIONS:** Forms and further information available at Public Service Commission, Legislative Bldg., Regina, Sask. **Applicants should refer to File No. c/c 6242.**

## Call for Papers and Symposia

The CPA Program Committee announces a Call for Papers and Symposia for the 1962 Annual Meeting to be held at McMaster University, Hamilton, on May 31, June 1 and 2. The program for the Annual Meeting will be composed primarily of individual papers, grouped where possible in some unifying manner, and of symposia. Contributions may be in either French or English. As far as possible the Committee will seek to provide a well-balanced program, that will represent the variety of interests, experimental, theoretical, and applied, of the total membership.

The organization of symposia should be considered as one of the major features of the Meeting, and members are asked to submit suggestions for symposia to the Program Committee by February 15. Symposium proposals should include a general statement of the nature and importance of the symposium topic, a more specific description of issues to be discussed and should suggest the names of appropriate participants.

Authors of experimental and theoretical papers should submit a title, and a 300-word abstract by March 1, to allow ample time for planning individual paper sessions. If the paper is accepted for presentation, the author will be asked to submit a 100-word abstract for publication, no later than April 1. Both experimental and theoretical papers must be condensed to a maximum of 15 minutes' reading time. (Consult Schlosberg in *American Psychologist*, 1956, 11, 345-346, for hints). Papers by student affiliates should be sponsored by a full member.

Abstracts, as well as all other correspondence in connection with the 1962 program, should be addressed to :

L. J. Kamin, Chairman,  
Program Committee,  
Department of Psychology,  
McMaster University,  
Hamilton, Ontario.

## PSYCHOLOGY AND THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON HEALTH SERVICES

VIRGINIA I. DOUGLAS

*McGill University and Montreal Children's Hospital*

A Royal Commission on Health Services has recently been appointed to inquire into existing health facilities and future needs for health services in Canada. In response to an invitation to the Canadian Psychological Association to submit a brief, the CPA executive has appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Father Noël Mailloux. Other members of the Committee include: Dr. Gabrielle Clerk, Dr. Dollard Cormier, Dr. Kingsley Ferguson and Dr. Virginia Douglas, Secretary. The Committee is taking this opportunity to request the opinions of all CPA members regarding matters which should be contained in this brief. We will then attempt to prepare a cohesive, comprehensive statement which, it is hoped, will reflect the thinking of the entire profession.

At a preliminary hearing of the Royal Commission, the Chairman, the Honourable Emmett M. Hall, outlined the terms of reference of the Commission as follows :

The objectives of this inquiry entrusted to our Royal Commission are very broad. They affect the personal life of every Canadian. They deal with the medical profession and associated professional and health service personnel. They relate to existing health schemes operated by private and public organizations, and new programmes that might be developed. They touch on the personal, educational, social, economic, and constitutional aspect of the nation's life.

It is clear that the concept of "health" is meant to be broadly defined. The Commission has been directed, for example, to investigate services concerned with prevention and rehabilitation as well as those concerned with diagnosis and treatment. Furthermore, at the preliminary hearing of the Commission, reference was made to a definition of health which would include "the physical, mental and emotional well-being of the individual".

These terms of reference encompass the activities of a large proportion of service, research and academic psychologists. On the service side, it is important, of course, that our report deal with those activities of psychologists which are, to quote from the Honourable Mr. Hall's statement, "associated with the medical profession". Our Committee feels, however, that it is equally important that we deal with the many services offered by psychologists which cannot be considered "para-medical" and yet fall within the broad definition of health under which the Commission is operating. These would include, for example, the preventive and rehabilitation services offered by psychologists in the schools and courts.

On the research side, our Committee hopes to make suggestions regarding both applied and basic research, and will welcome ideas on the training of research personnel and the provision of adequate research facilities and funds. In order to obtain ideas regarding the teaching of psychology, the Committee is contacting all University Departments to request their cooperation in the preparation of the report. It would also like to hear the opinions of CPA members on this topic.

The Committee must meet a difficult deadline. The report must be completed by March 1st. It is important, therefore, that any suggestions be forwarded to us not later than December 31st. Please try to make your proposals as specific and complete as possible, and wherever desirable, include factual information to substantiate your conclusions. Your suggestions should be sent to:

**Dr. Virginia I. Douglas,  
Department of Psychology,  
McGill University,  
Montreal 2, Quebec.**

\* \* \* \* \*

## **EMPLOYMENT BULLETIN (Cont'd)**

### **POSITIONS OPEN**

#### **ALBERTA**

**Psychologists:** — (1) Educational psych. M. A. Salary: \$435-545. (2) Psychologist. B.A. plus one year post-grad. study. Salary: \$330-475. Psychometric exam., work in rel. to emot. dist. children at Prov. Training School and case work at Prov. Guid. Clinic. Exp. req. in psych. testing. Position (1): ability to do psychom. and to direct teachers in carrying out acad. curric. reqs., counselling. Other benefits: bed-sitting room for male with board and laundry at \$30/mo. Pension. M.S.I. and Blue Cross. 21 days holidays. WRITE: Dr. L. J. Vann, Med. Super., Box 580, Red Deer, Alberta.

#### **QUEBEC**

**Psychologist:** — 1 vacancy, half-time, in community Mental Health Clinic, diag., eval. of school age children under obser. in a treat. centre, in custodial care for delinq. and in foster homes. Also eval. of infant development. M.A. Min. 1 yr. clin. exp. Salary: at rate \$6000/yr., \$3000 for half-time, poss. full time Fall 1962. Blue Cross. 1 mo. vac. WRITE: Miss E. Halpern, Chief Psych., Mental Hygiene Inst., 531 Pine Ave. W., Montreal 18, P.Q.



## **NOTICE**

Members and subscribers are requested to note the change in the business address of the Association. Effective immediately it is :

**Secretary-Treasurer,  
Canadian Psychological Association,  
462 Melbourne Ave.,  
Ottawa 3, Ontario.**



